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# ***U.S. PATENT APPLICATION***

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***Invention:*** APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PASSIVE VENTING OF ROCKET  
MOTOR OR ORDNANCE CASE

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## ***SPECIFICATION***

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## APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PASSIVE VENTING OF ROCKET MOTOR OR ORDNANCE CASE

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the passive venting of a case for a rocket  
5 motor or ordnance item, such as a warhead, and more particularly to a new and  
improved apparatus and method for weakening and effecting rupture of the case in the  
event it is exposed to a severe thermal threat to prevent a catastrophic explosion or  
detonation of the propellant or explosive within the case as the result of pressure  
buildup therein.

Rocket motors or ordnance items present an extreme hazard in the event of  
10 "cook-off" which may be defined as the detonation or deflagration of an active  
material such as an explosive or a propellant charge, owing to external heating in an  
accidental fire or the like. This hazard is typically minimized by providing a case  
which contains the charge, with an arrangement for opening the case to vent pressure  
15 therein before the explosive or propellant attains a temperature where cook-off may  
occur. Such a case contributing to cook-off may be a wall, as of a rocket motor or  
penetrating warhead, directly in contact with the active material but may include  
structure surrounding the motor or warhead.

Prior art cook-off prevention arrangements include rocket motor cases of  
20 reinforced plastic which soften and fail on fast, direct cook-off from exposure to  
flame before a contained propellant attains cook-off temperature. However, this  
arrangement is ineffective when the case is subjected to slow cook-off from indirect  
heating. Another arrangement utilizes a case with stress riser grooves which cause the  
case to open at the grooves when the case is subjected to pressure by an explosive  
25 therein initially decomposing from heat. This arrangement is effective with relatively  
weak cases on both fast, direct cook-off and slow, indirect cook-off. However with a  
relatively strong case for target penetration, the stress risers cannot weaken the case  
sufficiently so that venting either does not occur to prevent cook-off or occurs at such  
a high pressure that nearby structures are damaged and personnel are injured.

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Prior art cook-off prevention arrangements also include a case provided with an orifice having a closure opened or released by melting or thermal stress. Other prior art arrangements include a case vented by thermal stress when one side is heated. This stress may be increased by stiffening and thermally insulating portions 5 of the case. These arrangements, like the stress riser arrangement, are deficient with strong cases. Further prior art arrangements include explosive or other case penetrators activated at a temperature approaching cook-off. These latter arrangements are effective but may themselves be a hazard and require initiation devices which are relatively complex and may be adversely affected by long storage.

10 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The new and improved passive venting apparatus and method of the present invention utilizes one or more combustible strips applied to the exterior of the rocket motor or ordnance case which are constructed to burn and provide sufficiently high heat input into the adjacent portion or portions of the case to weaken it and aid in the 15 passive venting of the case when exposed to a severe thermal threat. The strip or strips may be formed of any suitable, combustible metallic or non-metallic material such as magnesium or a magnesium alloy, mixtures of metal powders such as iron or aluminum, or a palladium-aluminum alloy. The strip or strips may be of any suitable size, configuration or number, and may be positioned on the case in any suitable or 20 desired orientation..

In one embodiment, a single strip of a suitable length and thickness may be utilized. In a second embodiment, a number of strips may be spaced about the case, and in a further embodiment the strip may be in the form of one or more rings surrounding the case. The strip or strips may be secured to the case in any suitable or 25 desired manner, or may be part of the external structure of the case.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view in section of one embodiment of the passive venting apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken substantially along line 2-2 in Fig. 1;

30 Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing a second embodiment of the passive venting apparatus of the present invention; and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing a third embodiment of the passive venting apparatus of the present invention.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the rocket motor or ordnance item 10 comprises a case 12 formed of a suitable material such as steel having a propellant or explosive composition 14 therein and an igniter 16 at one end of the case for igniting the propellant or explosive. A combustible strip 18 is secured to the exterior of the case 12, or is formed as a part of the external structure of the case. The strip 18 is formed of a material that will burn when exposed to heat from an external or surrounding fire or the like, and generate sufficient heat to weaken the adjacent portion of the case 12 in contact therewith to effect rupture of the case and venting of hot gases generated by the propellant or explosive 14 before "cook-off" or autoignition thereof in response to the external or surrounding fire or the like. In this manner, a catastrophic explosion caused by the hot gases within the case generated by the propellant or explosive is effectively prevented. The strip 18 is formed of a material that will not combust under the normal operating temperature extremes of the propellant or explosive in the case.

The strip 18 may be of any suitable size and configuration and may be formed of any suitable metallic or non-metallic material that generates sufficient heat when exposed to a fire or the like to sufficiently weaken the adjacent portion or portions of the case. Preferably, the strip 18 is formed of magnesium or a magnesium alloy. The strip 18 may also be formed of metal powders such as iron and aluminum, or a palladium-aluminum alloy. Depending on the material of the case 12, the strip 18 could be formed of other suitable heat-generating metallic or organic materials.

If a single strip 18 is used, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it may be of any suitable length, width, thickness and configuration, depending on the size, thickness and configuration of the case 12. As an illustrative embodiment, if the case were formed of steel with a diameter of 10 inches and a thickness of 0.05 inches, a strip 18 of magnesium could be used having a length of 22 inches, a width of 1 1/2 inches and a thickness of .05 inches.

Strip 18 may be secured to the case 12 in any suitable manner, such as by clamps, screws, clips, rivets or the like (not shown). It is necessary that the securing means be constructed to hold the strip 18 in contact with or close to the adjacent portions of the case 12 during its exposure to an external fire or the like. The strip 18  
5 may also be formed as a part of the external structure of the case.

Fig. 3 illustrates a second embodiment of the present invention wherein a plurality of small strip sections 118 are secured to the case 112 in circumferentially, longitudinally or other spaced relation thereon. The number, size and configuration of the strip sections 118 are determined by the size and material of the case 112 such that  
10 the strip sections generate sufficient heat to weaken the adjacent portions of the case to effect rupture and venting thereof in the event of a surrounding or external fire or the like.

Fig. 4 illustrates a third embodiment of the present invention wherein the strip is in the form of one or more rings 218 closely surrounding the case 212. Again, the  
15 size and material of the ring or rings 218 will be determined by the size and material of the case 212.

From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that the passive venting apparatus of the present invention is simple in construction, inexpensive to produce and assemble, and effective in operation, as compared with the prior art devices and  
20 methods for effecting venting of rocket motor or ordnance cases to prevent cook-off when exposed to a surrounding or external fire or the like.

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but on the  
25 contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

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